

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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CHINESE MUST GO.

The Geary Act Decided to be Constitutional.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Three Justices Hold a Contrary View—
Counsel Request Another Hearing—
No Funds Available For the
Enforcement of the Law.

Washington, May 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion and registration act. The opinion was announced by Justice Gray, Justice Brewer and Justice Gray dissenting. The announcement that a decision in the case was expected, attracted a large attendance of spectators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term, accounted for the presence of an unusual large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney General Olney, Solicitor-General A. C. Africa, Senators Tugli, Doan and Coffey, ex-Judge Strong and several members of the diplomatic corps were interested spectators. Justice Gray, in announcing the judgment of the court, said that the power of this nation to restrict, or prohibit, the immigration of aliens into the United States or to require a visa as a condition in the country to remove therefrom, was a well settled principle of international law, and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the government was not transcended by its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States or failing to observe these regulations, they should be required to leave the country.

The provisions of section 6 of the act, where a part of the law is particularly at issue, were not inconsistent with the relations and duties of the executive and judicial departments of the government. The mode of procedure set forth in the act is similar to that in other well established proceedings, such as habeas corpus and naturalization, fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like, in which judicial branches of the government accepted the determination of the legislative upon the questions involved. As to the requirements of the Chinese act, it remained in this country, they should establish that right by the evidence of one credible white witness.

Justice Gray said that it was within the power of the legislature to determine the character of evidence that might be received in a case at law, and that force should be given to the testimony so offered. Not discussing the wisdom, not the justice of the act in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, in refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus to the several petitioners, was affirmed.

Justice Gray stated that it had been impossible, in the brief time elapsed since the hearing of the argument upon the petition, to prepare in writing the opinion of the court; it would be filed as soon as it was possible.

At the conclusion of Justice Gray's opinion Justice Brewer said that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of the majority of the court. He read his views at some length, declaring in substance, that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional, and that if it were upheld, there was no guarantee that similar treatment might not be accorded to other cases of our population than the Chinese. Justice Brewer, who dissented, the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the first case under the exclusion act, also read a dissenting opinion. He said that there was a wide difference between the exclusion of immigrants and the deportation of alien residents, and as characterized the act in the strongest language as inhuman and brutal, and as violative of the constitution to every section. He regretted to say that the decision of the court was, to his mind, fraught with the gravest dangers to the priceless constitutional liberties of the people. Chief Justice Fuller also dissented from the opinion of the court.

After the court had concluded the announcement of opinions, J. M. Ashton, of the counsel for the Chinese, moved for a rehearing of the case, and argument before a full bench at the next term. At present the court stands five to three in support of the law, the justice bar in being absent. The court took the motion under advisement, the effect of which is to postpone until the motion is acted upon, any proceeding under the judgment of the court announced today.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 15.—When the news reached the United States Supreme court, and confirmed the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion act, reached this city, the street, newspaper extras were quickly on the way. Information was quick in reaching the Chinese section where the 30,000 Chinese reside, representing nearly one third of the entire number in the United States. They took about in large groups before their bulletin boards, looking for some statement from the six companies, which had compelled them to refuse to register. They were not inclined to accept the report through the American newspapers. There was an outward excitement among the Chinese, but it was evident the news was disasteful and unexpected, as it had been telegraphed that the decision would turn the other way.

Chinese Vice Consul, Chong Owang was seen by a reporter of the Associated Press, to whom he said: "You are the first to bring me this bad news. A though the Geary law has been declared constitutional, the government is not prepared to immediately carry out its provisions. It will entail great expense, for which no appropriation is made. The decision will be a great blow to business in China. The treaty between China and America has

been broken by the government at Washington and it will not be regarded by the Chinese government, as a factor governing any action they may see fit to take."

A DENVER FAIR.

Banker Wm. R. Mygatt Makes an Assignment.

DENVER, May 15.—Wm. R. Mygatt, banker and real estate dealer, formerly of the firm of McIntosh & Mygatt, assigned this morning. The assignee in the case is the New York City Trust Co. of New York, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. The principal creditors are given as \$50,000, \$80,000 and the liabilities at \$507,880.35. The principal creditor in Denver is the National Bank of Commerce, to which Mr. Mygatt assigns the sum of \$40,000.

Another large creditor here is William Zinner, in the sum of \$26,666.66, but he is secured by a mortgage on the Oxford hotel. Many other Denver creditors hold Mr. Mygatt's notes for various sums. Among the eastern creditors are the People's Bank of Providence, R. I., \$37,500; New York Guaranty and Indemnity company, \$40,000; Chase National Bank of New York, \$35,000; A. D. Worthington of Hartford, Conn., \$9,950 and the Bank of North America, Boston, \$20,000.

James F. Hopkins is named as the assignee.

Mr. Mygatt spoke as follows in regard to his assignment: "A conservative business man, who has examined my books and says that he has no objection to my statement, I will pay out and am a margin left. The property is good, but with the present condition of the market I could not realize and hence made an assignment. I feel confident of being able to pay out 100 cents on the dollar."

Continuing, he said, that the eastern banks were becoming afraid of securities and are especially discriminating against western paper. The banks with whom he had done business for a considerable period recently refused to take securities which they had hitherto accepted and in fact desired.

WOVAY'S CONGRESS.

The First of a Remarkable Series of Meetings.

Chicago, May 15.—"The sovereign providence of God," as made up participants in the important, and far-reaching work that will be known as the history of mankind as the "World's Congress of 1893," and we have assembled to legislate in actual execution of the plans which have been prepared. It was with these words that President Chas. C. Bonney today, in the new permanent memorial art palace here, after opening the great series of gatherings that will continue until the World's Fair is at an end, President Bonney continued, "to day of realization has come, and what may have seemed to many a splendid but impossible dream, has become a present reality. We enter this day upon the actual enjoyment of the pleasures and benefits it promises."

A rapid sketch was then given by President Bonney of the development of the World's congress scheme, raising a moment for a tribute to the memory of advisory members who had been called to the inaugural congress of the four nations—James G. Blaine, Cardinal Manning, Comynson, W. H. P. Rogers, Emilio de Laveaga, Benjamin, George William Curtis and Bishop Phillips Brooks.

In conclusion, President Bonney said that henceforth the decisive part of the world will be fought on moral, social and intellectual heights. The arts and crafts of argument will take the place of the sword and shield, and the mighty guns of modern war. "A single word of years stands between us and the twentieth century. If the causes now in operation shall go on unchecked the world will witness in these seven years the crowning glories of more than seven centuries of human progress. With this hope, I proclaim the formal opening of the World's congress of 1893."

The congresses were inaugurated, beneath the colors of many nations, and observed by the sculpture, faces of sages, nobles and ancient. The exercises were held in one of the large auditoriums named for the occasion "Columbus hall."

Long before the hour for the dedication of the art and corridors of the spacious art building became thronged. In the center of the stage was a huge deep ebony chair, a relic of Spanish American civilization, carved in the Gothic style. Professor Swing, who was to offer the invocation, occupied the post of honor.

When the notables had settled themselves into seats, President Bonney stepped forward and called on Professor Swing. He delivered a short invocation, and after the brief prayer, President Bonney formally opened the series of congresses with his concluding address. The mention of prominent names in Mr. Bonney's address was greeted with applause. When he had nearly finished, Mrs. Porter Palmer reached the platform. She had been in New York, and her arrival in time for the inauguration had been marked by five applause during which President Bonney was obliged to suspend his address.

AN OPEN FAIR.

The Congressional Appropriation to be Retained.

VACANCY TO BE FILLED.

Church Services to be Held on the Grounds and No Unnecessary Work to be Permitted—The Vote Almost Unanimous.

Chicago, May 16.—The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition decided today to approve a contract with Congress by which they bound themselves to close the fair on Sunday in consideration of an appropriation of \$2,500,000. The money will be returned to the government and hereafter the fair will be opened on Sundays. This course was decided upon at a special meeting of the directors this afternoon. Most of the directors were dissatisfied with the plan adopted at their last meeting, by which it was proposed to open the grounds Sunday by closing a building containing exhibits. Co-day's action was practically unanimous, but two directors out of thirty-six voting against the proposition. By the terms of the resolution adopted to-day the machinery will be closed down on Sunday, but in every other respect the fair will be open in all departments the same as on secular days.

But \$2,500,000 of the appropriation originally made by Congress had been turned over to the Exposition company, and this amount is to be returned to the national treasury after the close of the Exposition have been paid. A rule embodying these points will be submitted to the national commission for approval. Want action this body will be problematic as a mere working quarrel of the members is at present in the city. In any event it is evident purpose of the act, directly to open the fair Sunday even at the expense of a rupture with the national body.

The price of admission on Sunday is 50 cents, the same as charged during the week. Sabbatharians are discussing by their most effective arguments against the seven-day arrangements. One of the rules provides for closing church services on the grounds each Sunday, and eminent clergies will be invited to conduct the services. About 7,000 persons, and music and perhaps 2,500. More important, however, than this condition are those relating to the operation of machinery and the working of employees on Sunday. The rule declares that the machinery shall be stopped and that no employees except those actually needed to protect the property and preserve the public peace shall do any work on Sunday, and that employees who work on that day shall be given a day of rest during the week.

An Interesting Exhibit.

Chicago, May 15.—Thirty-five students of the Albuquerque, N. M., Indian school, reached Jackson Park today and were immediately taken over to the school. In the southern part of the grounds. They were in charge of Jackson and Superintendent Cragger, who will remain with them until they have in about two months. They will then be succeeded by representatives of the Carlisle Indian school. The Albuquerque students will go through the regular routine of their school life, and will not recitations, study and so on as possible give an exact representation of their Albuquerque life. Every thing wisdom for as been furnished Superintendent Cragger, and it is thought, with a few accoutrements his band of Indian students will make a most interesting exhibit.

A Mining Accident.

CALUMET, Mich., May 15.—The bodies of ten miners killed in the accident at the Calumet and Hecla mine yesterday noon were recovered late at night. They were found at the bottom of the 300-foot shaft to which they fell from the surface, a most macabre sight, with a body not a whole one left in their bodies. The searching party brought their dead companions up about a mile distant from the scene of the accident. The men had to hoist the bodies 600 feet by ropes to the level of shaft No. 1 and to carry them a mile through the drifts. When the bodies were brought to the surface the men carried the bodies on a sled and then were transported. The bodies of the dead men will be taken to the city and will be buried tomorrow. The mine has been closed and an inquiry into the accident is now being made.

The Grand Army Encampment.

Denver, May 16.—The Department of Beers and part of the delegates to the Grand Army State encampment left for Pueblo on the regular Santa Fe train at 3:15 this afternoon. About one hundred and twenty-five tickets were sold and two special cars were attached to the train. The G. A. R. special will go at about 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which time it is expected that several hundred persons will go down.

The most interesting event of the encampment will be the election of officers. It is the custom of the department to elect a new quota each year, so that it is safe to say that none of the old officers will be candidates for re-election. Commander Kenney and Assistant Adjutant-General Anderson have stated they do not desire to be retained in office. The candidates for department commander are announced as Rev. Myron W. Reed of Denver, E. A. Blum of United States Marine at Lamar, Colo., E. C. Olney of the United States land office at Gunnison, N. M., and John H. Smith of the United States land department at Claymont, Neb. Reed, Olney and Smith are members of the local Legion.

A Disputed Deed.

Washington, May 15.—Clark Kerr of the House of Representatives has received the resignation of J. B. Rawlins, Congressional delegate from Utah. Mr. Rawlins, who this

morning resigned an ex-officio position by resigning before taking his seat, does so in a moment of penitence caused by an interview with President Cleveland. The interview took place last Saturday, and according to Mr. Rawlins' friends, it was the occasion of a most cordial treatment of the delegate. Mr. Rawlins had seen two or three times to the White House, to see about some of the appointments, and each time had met with a discouraging reception. His friends were any that all of his recommendations were unheeded, although he represents the young and progressive Democracy of the territory. Mr. Rawlins was opposed to the selection of Charles Richards as secretary of the territory, and when he called Friday to protest against the proposed appointment, the President told him that some other candidate would be appointed, provided the endorsement of Governor West was secured. Delegate Rawlins then telegraphed to Governor West, and secured his endorsement for John Paul. Saturday he called upon Mr. Cleveland and presented it and was then told that he had misinterpreted the President, and that no authority to consult Governor West had been given. The President further stated that the cabinet had agreed upon Mr. Richards, and that he would be appointed.

Delegate Rawlins was "mad" enough, and seeing his last attack out of the White House. On Sunday morning he mailed a letter tendering his resignation to Governor West, and sent a copy of it to the clerk of the House of Representatives. Then Mr. Rawlins took the first train for his mountain home in Utah.

Before leaving he explained his action in this interview, which was given out by one of his friends here today. "My nomination as delegate last summer was made against my earnest protestations. I did not want the office, and was in a sense forced into it. Since my election I have found that it was quite right. My business interests in Utah are such that I have no right to sacrifice them unless I am certain that my sacrifice will accomplish what my party and my friends desire. "My experience here in Washington has convinced me that neither can be accomplished. I will not permit myself to be held responsible for appointments or policies with which I am not connected, and I cannot afford to sacrifice \$5,000 a year for alleged glory."

RAILROAD AND SEVERAL.

Important Papers Filed with the Secretary of State.

DENVER, May 15.—Two large companies, important in the development of the Cripple Creek district, filed articles of incorporation yesterday afternoon. One was the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Co., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and 300,000 shares, and the other was the Florence and Cripple Creek Reduction Works Co., with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and 400,000 shares. The two companies are owned by Wm. A. B. Roeder and William A. Johnson.

While these companies are separate in organization, they are closely allied in certain respects. The railroad company proposes the construction of a line of railroad from the town of Florence to the Cripple Creek district, a distance of about forty miles. It is claimed that the work of construction will be commenced in a few days and will be pushed to a speedy completion. The company has been quickly organized and the articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state. The incorporation papers were filed after the regular business hours of the secretary of state, in order to keep the information from the press. The reduction company is to put in a large plant at Florence for the treatment of the Cripple Creek ores. This plant is to cost \$200,000, and work will be commenced at an early date so that the mill will be complete before the road can possibly be put in operation. William A. B. Roeder, who is president of both companies, leaves for the East tomorrow to purchase machinery for the reduction works and to arrange for material to be used in constructing the railroad.

Counterfeit Railroad Tickets.

Chicago, May 15.—The commuters and forgers who recently "broke" on American railroads a large number of tickets purporting to have been issued by the St. Paul, Lake Shore and Southern, have, on a case against them, been ordered to appear in court. The tickets, which were issued by the St. Paul, Lake Shore and Southern, were found to be counterfeit. The tickets were issued by the St. Paul, Lake Shore and Southern, and were found to be counterfeit. The tickets were issued by the St. Paul, Lake Shore and Southern, and were found to be counterfeit.

Wreck on the Santa Fe.

A freight wreck occurred on the Santa Fe near Plino station, twenty-five miles below town, at an early hour yesterday morning. The south-bound freight and passenger train, and was rounding a curve when the south-bound freight from Pueblo broke in two. The engines were only a short distance apart when the engines saw one another. The train was reversed and the engines and the freight train was telegraphed. A wrecking crew was sent out to clear the wreck. The Santa Fe is using the Rio Grande tracks until their road is in shape. It is claimed that the cause of the accident was that the south-bound train was running with a Rio Grande freight and passenger train on the same track ahead of time, not stopping for running orders.

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REVIVING INTEREST.

Something Besides Office Considered at Washington.

TALK OF A CONGRESS.

Two of Cleveland's Party Foes—Speaker Crisp and Senator Voorhees—The Chinese Exclusion Act Cannot be Enforced.

Washington, May 15.—It is understood that the entire cabinet will urge upon Mr. Cleveland the desirability of making a strong recommendation in his first annual message in favor of an income tax. Of the four measures which the Democratic leaders desire the next Congress, the tariff, the income tax, the repeal of the Sherman act, and the bank law, the income tax was the only "thing" in which Mr. Cleveland hesitated. It is believed, now that on the advice of his cabinet he will take a decided position in favor of the income tax.

Mr. Speaker Crisp's appearance in the city this week and the prospect for an extra session have revived interest in the reorganization of the House. There seems to be no longer any doubt that ex-Speaker Crisp will be re-elected as speaker, practically without opposition.

Some of the ultra tariff reformers, who are included under the banner of Congressmen from Ohio, are still breaking out occasionally and indulging in talk about defeating Crisp. But it does not seem possible now that they can accomplish such a result. There is no doubt that if President Cleveland could have resigned Mr. Crisp to the rear he would have undoubtedly given his strong support to the anti-Crisp movement. The situation was carefully canvassed, but the President could not see his way clear, and finally declined to enter into the spirited contest.

When the President had a vast amount of local patronage to throw upon Congressmen, and had been disposed to see to it that the defeat of Crisp, he might have succeeded. Now most of the patronage is gone and the President no longer holds the whip-lash to assist his party's representatives in the House in its mission.

The President has also made a failure, it is believed, in his attempt to coax Voorhees of Indiana into submission to his (the President's) financial views. Voorhees is a free silver man and is at the head of the Senate Finance committee. Recognizing the latter's strong influence in finance and the tariff President Cleveland started out early yesterday to capture Voorhees. He acted upon the latter's recommendation on nearly all of the federal appointments in Indiana, and did so over the protest of Stanford, Morse, Frazier, and other well-known leaders of the Cleveland faction of the Hoosier democracy, which succeeded in wresting the State from the hands of the Isaac Pusey Graymen, who were being led by Senator Voorhees.

The Indiana senator is a rare bird. He has taken everything that the President has conceded with a graceful bow and was the first to read against the appointment of Joseph A. McCullough as secretary of the treasury, which was one of the President's personal appointments, and now it is said stands wedged to his old theories in finance and probably will resist the policy of the administration in financial legislation. Less than a week ago several prominent eastern Democrats were enjoying the political favor of Mr. Cleveland, and they were in the President's camp. The President is a great admirer of the recent events and demonstrated to him that Voorhees was not as responsive as he had supposed. He would be. By the way, Voorhees will be a great factor in the next Senate. Co. Co. "Die" Bright, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, is Voorhees' right-hand man and his sanction will be necessary on every appointment under the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Bright never does anything without consulting Senator Voorhees. The Indiana Senator has not only succeeded in placing his name as secretary of the Finance committee, but it is understood that another of his proteges, Judge Cassius B. Shafter of Indiana, will be given a place under Sergeant-at-Arms Bright. It will be readily observed how well equipped the Indiana Senator may be to resist the administration on every point he may choose to.

ment exhibited what one member of the cabinet called the utter inability of the government to give any effect to the law without further action by Congress. Under the circumstances it was understood that nothing could be done, and it is said there is little if any probability of the federal government making any immediate effort to put the law into effect. One prominent member of the cabinet who is regarded as a man of great force and strength of character made the broad assertion after the session was over that the law was nothing short of a political scheme enacted for political effect. He said in fact something about "Cemagogy" and it is intimated that there had been a general hope among his associates that the court would not find it to be unconstitutional. The impression is quite general, that the administration will have to allow the present orders to collectors not to make arrests to stand. The final solution of the problem would seem to devolve on Congress and until that body assembles it does not appear that the law can be enforced.

The Great Piano Racket.

Chicago, May 15.—The committee appointed by the National World's Fair commission to investigate Theodore Thomas's administration of the music of the Fair, recommended Mr. Thomas's dismissal. The report was made to the National committee at a late hour this afternoon and was laid over for action tomorrow. It is a lengthy document in which the testimony taken by the committee during the past week is reviewed. Certain eastern piano manufacturing concerns, the report says, withdrew from the Fair because they were unwilling to make a competitive exhibit. This action imperiled the music exhibit of the Fair, but Director-General Davis, by promising that the instruments of non-exhibitors should not be used at World's Fair concerts induced other firms to make an exhibit at an expense of over \$10,000. Director-General Davis was instructed by Director-General Davis to use only the instruments of exhibitors and to make no engagements with artists who were under obligation to use the instruments of others. These instructions Professor Thomas had not only ignored in the past, but the programs for future concerts showed that the instruments of exhibiting manufacturers would be practically excluded.

Professor Thomas in his testimony denied that he was under obligation to any manufacturers, but admitted that he would permit the members of his orchestra to boycott the instruments of exhibiting firms if the instruments they used were satisfactory to him. Edmund Schaecker, chief harpist of the orchestra, testified that Mr. Thomas had ordered that the use of the Lyon & Healy harp be discontinued. This Mr. Thomas denied, saying that Schaecker issued the order on his own responsibility. Schaecker admitted that he had found the Lyon & Healy harp satisfactory until the firm had refused to subsidize him for using it. Mr. Thomas told the committee he saw nothing wrong in this action, as it was customary for artists to receive subsidies of this kind. Mr. Thomas had defied the authority of the Director-General and claimed that he was only responsible to the music committee of the local directory which furnished the funds for conducting the music bureau. The report concludes with the recommendation that instruments of non-exhibiting firms be excluded from World's Fair concerts and that the Director-General be requested to demand the resignation of Mr. Thomas. What action the national committee will take is not known.

A Missing Husband.

Denver, May 15.—Mrs. F. B. Bickford of Cayton, N. M., is in this city seeking aid to discover her husband, who was formerly an engineer on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. Eight months ago Mr. and Mrs. Bickford were married but shortly afterwards the husband received an offer of work from the Mexican Central railroad. He hurriedly left his wife, promising to send for her in a short time. About the time that she was to depart work came that her husband in the pursuit of his calling had run over a Mexican and killed him. In Mexico that deed is classed as murder, especially when the cause of death, however innocent, is a foreigner and the victim a Mexican.

Bickford was arrested and thrown into jail. Since that event all is blank. Mrs. Bickford has written again and again for information, but not an echo returns. She finally decided to come to Denver and ask appeal to her husband's old friends for counsel in her quest. They advised her to communicate with the United States consul, and demand through him an investigation of the mysterious affair.

She took that advice and is now awaiting a reply. She has been told by people acquainted with the ways of Mexico that many a foreigner has been murdered for having been the means of a Mexican's death, and she fears her husband has met a similar fate. Some of her friends have suggested that Bickford has fired off her shot and adopted the mysterious disappearance trick to throw her off the scent. She scouts that idea, for the reason that his last letter, prior to the arrest, was full of tender regard.

Almy Hanged.

CONCORD, N. H., May 16.—Frank C. Almy was hanged at 10:15 this morning for the murder of Carlisle Warden. Thus ends one of the most celebrated cases in the criminal history of New England.

WAITE'S LETTER.

AN APPEAL TO CLEVELAND.

EXPLOSIVE

The Damage to Colorado's Game Interests Forcibly Set Forth—The Navajo Incident Furnishes a Text—Indian Agents Scored.

DENVER, May 23.—Governor Waite has been giving a good deal of thought of late to the Indian situation. The recent Navajo troubles started the chief executive's train of thought, which to-day culminates in a letter to President Cleveland. The Governor recites in very plain language the causes that have led to the recent outbreaks and directly charges the Indian agents with negligence and incompetency. The letter is addressed "To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States," and is signed "Most sincerely your friend, David M. Waite, Governor of Colorado." But here is the letter in full:

Take this occasion to call your official attention to Indian affairs—a matter of great importance to the citizens of the State of Colorado. As you are doubtless aware from recent occurrences, there is a very unfriendly

Recent occurrences, I want is a very unimpressive feeling between the white settlers of the State and the Ute and Navajo Indians. The feeling is not a Mexican one. It is simply a rather unwise outbreak of that feeling, which will not discuss at this time the cause of that hostility or which of the two is to blame—the white man or the Indian. From the best information I can get the outbreak in New Mexico was the result of abuse and insult by drunken and renegade Indians. The persecution, troubles in Colorado, which, though certain as death and taxes, are not always discussed in the newspapers, result from the fact that the Indians are a power of the United States Indian agents to wander away from their reservations.

There are two causes which induce the Indian agents to let the Indians leave their reservations:

— The rations go right to a song. Practically it costs the United States just as much to support the Indians when away from the reservation as when at home, and the real but not apparent difference is possessed by the timidity Indian agent.

2. The Indians take the victim in an annual hunt and, contrary to their custom before they were restricted to reservations, they decide to play a game in these excursions. They remorselessly kill the doe with her fawns' or a fawn, though the death of the mother involves the death of the offspring, and the Indians in these raids also frequently destroy the cattle of the settlers. Of course they cannot consume the meat they kill and they make no such pretence. Killing a game for their needs, they usually use these skins for the same thrifty Indian agent, who

gives them a written permit to leave the reservation. The Ute Indian reservation of Colorado is in the south western part of the State, is abundant and large enough to support the Indians and abounds in game. But armed with a written permit from the Indian agent, the Colorado Ute wanderers into Eastern Utah in June. By the latter part of the month he is encamped in North eastern Utah and in July both the Colorado and Utah Utes invade Northwestern Colorado. At certain seasons the Colorado black-tailed deer is gregarious—more so than ordinary deer. Hunters and settlers assure me that they have occasionally seen herds of these deer in Northwestern Colorado in places like a deep, numbering 5000 or 6000.

It is at such times that the Indians, 150 to 200 miles from home, attack the herds and slaughter buffaloes and swine and force their wives. So great are these cruelties that the present conditions continue to the utter extinction of the black tail deer is inevitable. Two years ago, there were five large and distinct herds of caribou roaming over the parks and mountains of northwestern Colorado. To-day there are only sorry remnants of two herds, the others having been entirely destroyed, for their hides and

We have a good game law and game wardens, and can readily protect ourselves from the outrages of individual hunters or organized hunting bands, but we are powerless to starve out the militia power of the State, to protect our borders from a band of marauding Indians, composed of perhaps 100 or 150 bucks, with squaws, ponies and camp outfits in tight marching order, who are here to-day and possibly fifty miles away on the morrow.

to most earnestly and respectfully request of your excellency that you will cause orders to be issued from the proper department to the Indian agents, or to the military officers now having jurisdiction over the Co.orado and Utah States that they be positively prohibited from leaving their reservations for hunting or pilgrimage purposes northwest Co.orado.

FAS - V E.
A New York Central Train Beats the
World's Record.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—The great Empire State express engine No. 999 has broken her record of 102 miles an hour, which she made last Tuesday. After Tuesday's great

run Engineer Logan declared that 999 could make a better record. The test was made between Rochester depot and Buffalo yesterday. After Batavia was reached, Logan started out, and the engine hauling the great Empire express train, was going at the rate of a mile in thirty-five seconds at Crutten- ton. Beyond Crutten-ton the world's record of a mile in thirty-two seconds was made. This is equivalent to 22 1/2 miles an hour. When this tremendous speed was reached, the passengers say the train ran smoothly, but the telegraph poles looked like plumes in the air. There was no unusual swinging or jolting.

Express Robbers Sentenced.
GUTHRIE, O. C., May 12.—Jesse Jackson, Scott Banner and Edward Newcomb of a gang that blew up the Santa Fe express car at Warton last November and secured on a basket of grapes for their trouble, pleaded guilty today and were sentenced to 7 years each in the penitentiary.

Dynamite as Argument.

Three prominent citizens who are prosecuted in 8,000 cases were shown up by dynamite early this morning. No fatalities resulted. The houses were completely wrecked.

